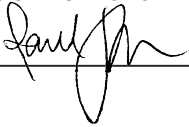


Exhibit 1

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE, INJURY, OR DEATH		INSTRUCTIONS: Please read carefully the instructions on the reverse side and supply information requested on both sides of this form. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary. See reverse side for additional instructions.		FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 1105-0008	
1. Submit to Appropriate Federal Agency:			2. Name, address of claimant, and claimant's personal representative if any. (See instructions on reverse). Number, Street, City, State and Zip code.		
3. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> CIVILIAN	4. DATE OF BIRTH	5. MARITAL STATUS	6. DATE AND DAY OF ACCIDENT	7. TIME (A.M. OR P.M.)	
8. BASIS OF CLAIM (State in detail the known facts and circumstances attending the damage, injury, or death, identifying persons and property involved, the place of occurrence and the cause thereof. Use additional pages if necessary).					
9. PROPERTY DAMAGE					
NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER, IF OTHER THAN CLAIMANT (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code).					
BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY, NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE AND THE LOCATION OF WHERE THE PROPERTY MAY BE INSPECTED. (See instructions on reverse side).					
10. PERSONAL INJURY/WRONGFUL DEATH					
STATE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF EACH INJURY OR CAUSE OF DEATH, WHICH FORMS THE BASIS OF THE CLAIM. IF OTHER THAN CLAIMANT, STATE THE NAME OF THE INJURED PERSON OR DECEDENT.					
11. WITNESSES					
NAME		ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code)			
12. (See instructions on reverse). AMOUNT OF CLAIM (in dollars)					
12a. PROPERTY DAMAGE	12b. PERSONAL INJURY	12c. WRONGFUL DEATH	12d. TOTAL (Failure to specify may cause forfeiture of your rights).		
I CERTIFY THAT THE AMOUNT OF CLAIM COVERS ONLY DAMAGES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY THE INCIDENT ABOVE AND AGREE TO ACCEPT SAID AMOUNT IN FULL SATISFACTION AND FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THIS CLAIM.					
13a. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT (See instructions on reverse side). 			13b. PHONE NUMBER OF PERSON SIGNING FORM	14. DATE OF SIGNATURE	
CIVIL PENALTY FOR PRESENTING FRAUDULENT CLAIM			CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR PRESENTING FRAUDULENT CLAIM OR MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS		
The claimant is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000, plus 3 times the amount of damages sustained by the Government. (See 31 U.S.C. 3729).			Fine, imprisonment, or both. (See 18 U.S.C. 287, 1001.)		

INSURANCE COVERAGE

In order that subrogation claims may be adjudicated, it is essential that the claimant provide the following information regarding the insurance coverage of the vehicle or property.

15. Do you carry accident Insurance? ☐ Yes If yes, give name and address of insurance company (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code) and policy number. ☐ No

16. Have you filed a claim with your insurance carrier in this instance, and if so, is it full coverage or deductible? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. If deductible, state amount.

18. If a claim has been filed with your carrier, what action has your insurer taken or proposed to take with reference to your claim? (It is necessary that you ascertain these facts).

19. Do you carry public liability and property damage insurance? ☐ Yes If yes, give name and address of insurance carrier (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code). ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS

Claims presented under the Federal Tort Claims Act should be submitted directly to the "appropriate Federal agency" whose employee(s) was involved in the incident. If the incident involves more than one claimant, each claimant should submit a separate claim form.

Complete all items - Insert the word NONE where applicable.

A CLAIM SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED WHEN A FEDERAL AGENCY RECEIVES FROM A CLAIMANT, HIS DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT, OR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE, AN EXECUTED STANDARD FORM 95 OR OTHER WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF AN INCIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY A CLAIM FOR MONEY

Failure to completely execute this form or to supply the requested material within two years from the date the claim accrued may render your claim invalid. A claim is deemed presented when it is received by the appropriate agency, not when it is mailed.

If instruction is needed in completing this form, the agency listed in item #1 on the reverse side may be contacted. Complete regulations pertaining to claims asserted under the Federal Tort Claims Act can be found in Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 14. Many agencies have published supplementing regulations. If more than one agency is involved, please state each agency.

The claim may be filled by a duly authorized agent or other legal representative, provided evidence satisfactory to the Government is submitted with the claim establishing express authority to act for the claimant. A claim presented by an agent or legal representative must be presented in the name of the claimant. If the claim is signed by the agent or legal representative, it must show the title or legal capacity of the person signing and be accompanied by evidence of his/her authority to present a claim on behalf of the claimant as agent, executor, administrator, parent, guardian or other representative.

If claimant intends to file for both personal injury and property damage, the amount for each must be shown in item number 12 of this form.

DAMAGES IN A **SUM CERTAIN** FOR INJURY TO OR LOSS OF PROPERTY, PERSONAL INJURY, OR DEATH ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURRED BY REASON OF THE INCIDENT. THE CLAIM MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AGENCY WITHIN **TWO YEARS** AFTER THE CLAIM ACCRUES.

The amount claimed should be substantiated by competent evidence as follows:

(a) In support of the claim for personal injury or death, the claimant should submit a written report by the attending physician, showing the nature and extent of the injury, the nature and extent of treatment, the degree of permanent disability, if any, the prognosis, and the period of hospitalization, or incapacitation, attaching itemized bills for medical, hospital, or burial expenses actually incurred.

(b) In support of claims for damage to property, which has been or can be economically repaired, the claimant should submit at least two itemized signed statements or estimates by reliable, disinterested concerns, or, if payment has been made, the itemized signed receipts evidencing payment.

(c) In support of claims for damage to property which is not economically repairable, or if the property is lost or destroyed, the claimant should submit statements as to the original cost of the property, the date of purchase, and the value of the property, both before and after the accident. Such statements should be by disinterested competent persons, preferably reputable dealers or officials familiar with the type of property damaged, or by two or more competitive bidders, and should be certified as being just and correct.

(d) Failure to specify a sum certain will render your claim invalid and may result in forfeiture of your rights.

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

This Notice is provided in accordance with the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3), and concerns the information requested in the letter to which this Notice is attached.

A. **Authority:** The requested information is solicited pursuant to one or more of the following: 5 U.S.C. 301, 28 U.S.C. 501 et seq., 28 U.S.C. 2671 et seq., 28 C.F.R. Part 14.

B. **Principal Purpose:** The information requested is to be used in evaluating claims.

C. **Routine Use:** See the Notices of Systems of Records for the agency to whom you are submitting this form for this information.

D. **Effect of Failure to Respond:** Disclosure is voluntary. However, failure to supply the requested information or to execute the form may render your claim "invalid."

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

This notice is solely for the purpose of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 6 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Torts Branch, Attention: Paperwork Reduction Staff, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 or to the Office of Management and Budget. Do not mail completed form(s) to these addresses.

Addendum to Notice of Claim
Federal Tort Claims Act
City of Tucson, Arizona

8. Basis of claim

A. Introduction and Background

Claimant, the City of Tucson (“City”), provides potable water to over 725,000 people in the Tucson Metropolitan Area. The City’s water system is composed of over 200 active and standby wells, 4,611 miles of delivery pipelines, 125 boosters to move water around the delivery area, and 57 storage facilities capable of storing more than 300 million gallons of water. The City first reported the presence of PFOS in its 2013 Annual Water Quality Report. At that time the average of PFOS found in the City’s water was 28 parts per trillion (“ppt”). The same amount was reported in the 2014 and 2015 Annual Water Quality Reports. On or about January 4, 2017, the City received the results from the November 30, 2016, sampling at Well C-014B, which showed a PFOS/PFOA combined level of 79 ppt. On or about January 4, 2017, Well C-014B was taken off-line due to the PFOS/PFOA contamination and has remained off-line since that date. Subsequent sampling at Well C-014B showed combined levels of 133 ppt on October 12, 2017, and 97 ppt on March 20, 2018. Other sampling conducted at the City’s wells showed elevated levels of PFAS.

The Air Force began using PFC-based AFFF in 1970 to extinguish fuel-based fires. Beginning in 2009, the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base followed the EPA issued short-term provisional health advisory of 400 ppt for PFOA and 200 ppt of PFOS. The Davis-Monthan Air Force Base now applies the current EPA lifetime exposure health advisory of 70 ppt for both PFOA and PFOS.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (“DMAFB”) is located at S Wilmot Rd, Tucson, AZ 85708. It is operated by the U.S. Air Force, and has used aqueous firefighting foams (“AFFF”) containing perfluorochemicals (PFCs) such as perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (“PFOS”) and related fluorochemicals that can degrade to perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”). AFFF containing PFCs were used in training exercises and in emergency situations at DMAFB, in such a manner that these dangerous chemicals would be released into the environment. At any given time during its operation, DMAFB housed and used thousands of gallons of AFFF concentrate. Air Force personnel conducted training exercises at DMAFB including firefighting and explosion training that used AFFF for decades.

PFOA and PFOS that originated and were released from the DMAFB have contaminated the City’s water supply wells. As owner and operator of DMAFB, the Air Force caused AFFF containing PFCs to enter the groundwater, soil, and air in the groundwater supply of the City’s area. The Air Force knew or should have known that the manner in which it was using, storing, and/or disposing of AFFF containing PFCs would result in the contamination of the water supply wells in of the City. Knowing of the dangerous and hazardous properties of AFFF, the Air Force

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had a duty to prevent the migration of the hazards associated with AFFF from entering the environment and ultimately the groundwater.

The Air Force's handling, storage, treatment, transportation, and disposal of AFFF containing PFAS wastes and storage and use of AFFF at DMAFB have contaminated and continue to contaminate the land in the area with PFAS, have polluted, and continue to pollute, the water supply wells in the City of Tucson.

B. Background of PFOA and PFOS and the known risk to Groundwater

PFCs are a group of chemicals used to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. Fluoropolymer coatings can be used in such varied products as clothing, furniture, adhesives, food packaging, heat-resistant non-stick cooking surfaces, and the insulation of electrical wire. The two most widely studied types of these PFCs are PFOA and PFOS, each contain eight carbon atoms, which are exceptionally strong and stable. As a result, PFOA and PFOS are thermally, chemically, and biologically stable and they resist degradation due to light, water, and biological processes. PFOA and PFOS easily dissolve in water, and thus they are mobile and readily spread in the environment. PFOA and PFOS also readily contaminate soils and leach from the soil into groundwater, where they can travel significant distances. PFOA and PFOS have unique properties that cause them to be: (i) mobile and persistent, meaning that they readily spread into the environment where they break down very slowly; (ii) bioaccumulative and biomagnifying, meaning that they tend to accumulate in organisms and up the food chain; and (iii) toxic, meaning that they pose serious health risks to humans and animals. Because PFOA and PFOS have these properties, they pose significant threats to public health and the environment.

PFOA and PFOS are associated with a variety of illnesses, including but not limited to kidney cancer, testicular cancer, ulcerative colitis, thyroid disease, pregnancy induced hypertension (including preeclampsia), and hypercholesterolemia. The chemicals are particularly dangerous for pregnant women and young children. Bioaccumulation occurs when an organism absorbs a substance at a rate faster than the rate at which the substance is lost by metabolism and excretion. Biomagnification occurs when the concentration of a substance in the tissues of organisms increases as the substance travels up the food chain. PFOA and PFOS bioaccumulate/biomagnify in numerous ways.

First, they are relatively stable once ingested, so that they bioaccumulate in individual organisms for significant periods of time. Because of this stability, any newly ingested PFOA and PFOS will be added to any PFOA and PFOS already present. In humans, PFOA and PFOS remain in the body for years. Additionally, they biomagnify up the food chain, such as when humans eat fish that have ingested these chemicals. Exposure to PFOA and PFOS can be toxic and may pose serious health risks to humans and to animals. Human health effects associated with PFOA

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exposure include kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, high cholesterol, ulcerative colitis, liver damage, and pregnancy-induced hypertension (also known as preeclampsia). Human health effects associated with PFOS exposure include immune system effects, changes in liver enzymes and thyroid hormones, low birthweight, high uric acid, and high cholesterol. In laboratory testing on animals, PFOA and PFOS have caused the growth of tumors, changed hormone levels, and affected the function of the liver, thyroid, pancreas, and immune system.

Plumes of these AFFF chemicals can persist in underground aquifers for many decades. Once the plume reaches a well, it continues to contaminate the water drawn from that well. The most viable technologies to remove PFOS and PFOA (and other PFCs) from the groundwater are granulated activated carbon (“GAC”), reverse osmosis, and ion exchange.

9. Property Damage

As a result of Respondent’s conduct, large quantities of PFOA and PFOS have been introduced into the City of Tucson’s groundwater supply, threatening its water supply wells and putting the potable water to over 725,000 people in jeopardy. The City has suffered a continuous invasion of its property rights such that it is necessary to expend millions of dollars to install systems to filter the water to remove these chemicals. Also, the contamination of the groundwater supply presents an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment, including a continuing threat to the health of the City’s residents and users of the City’s Water System.

Claimant has suffered property damage including but not limited to the need for the cost of remediation of the groundwater supply wells and actual, consequential, and nominal damages, flowing from the negligence which are natural and proximate result of Respondent’s conduct. Moreover, as a result of the releases of the hazardous substances, the City has incurred and continues to incur costs associated with response actions taken to reduce exposure to the hazardous substances. The City will continue to incur such response costs in the future. Additionally, the City also has CERCLA claims it will pursue. For these reasons, the City is entitled to full reimbursement from Respondents for all such costs.